

V. ROYLE.
POWER SAW.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 21, 1917.

1,387,869.

Patented Aug. 16, 1921.

5 SHEETS—SHEET 1

Fig. 2.

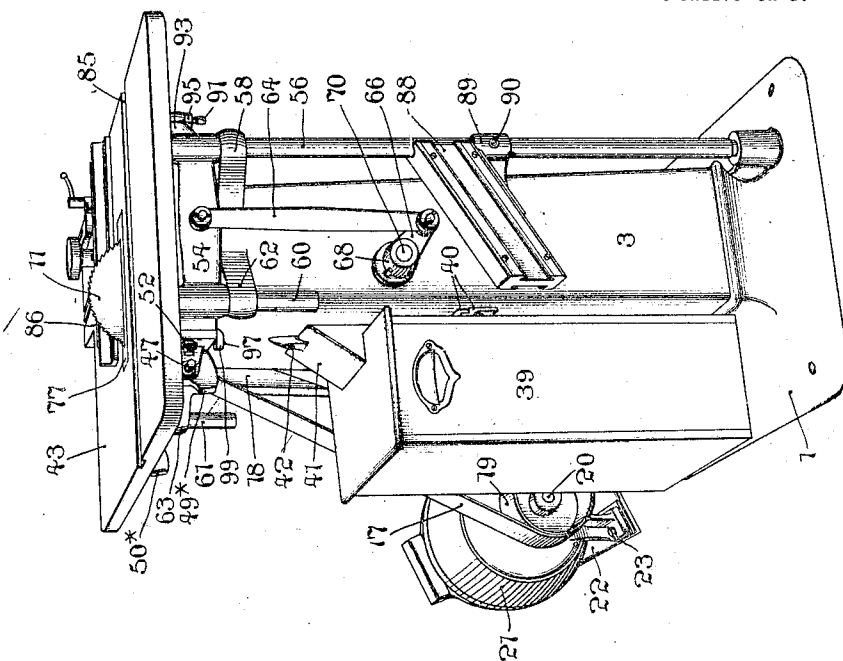
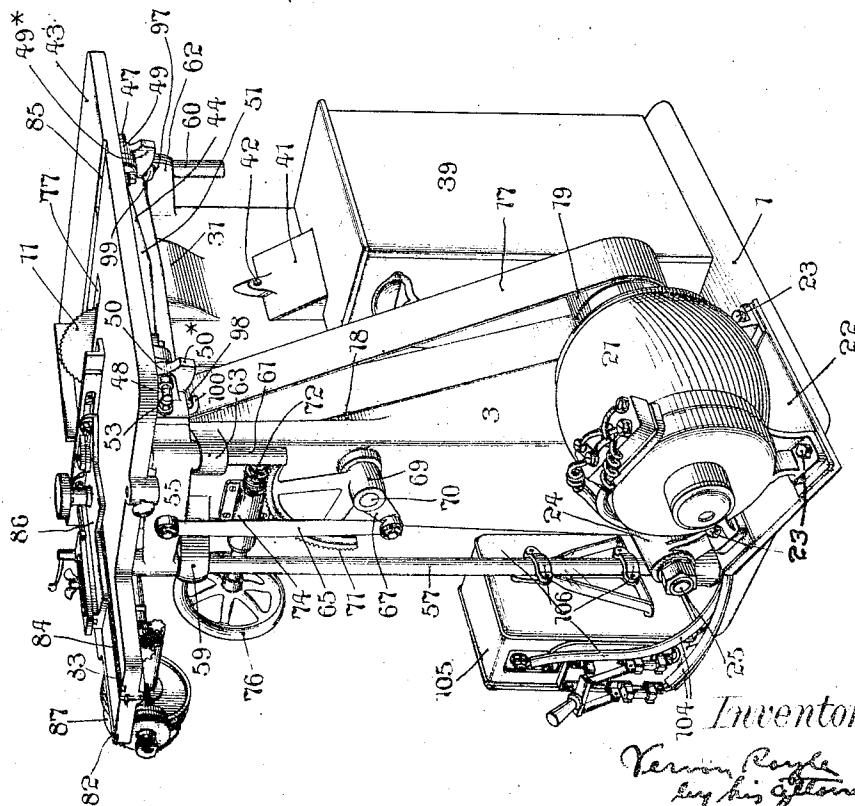
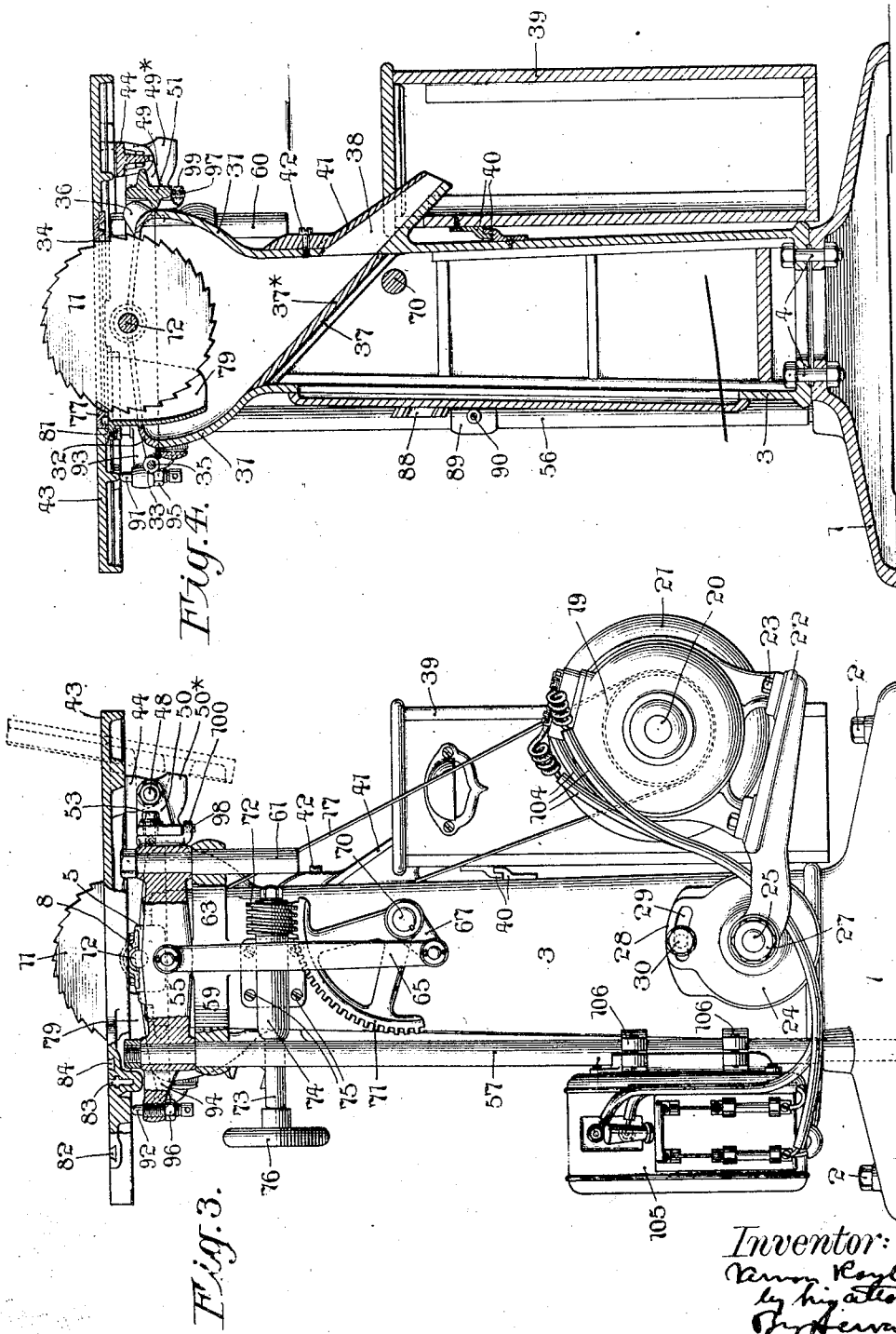


Fig. 1.



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by his attorneys
Burt Howard

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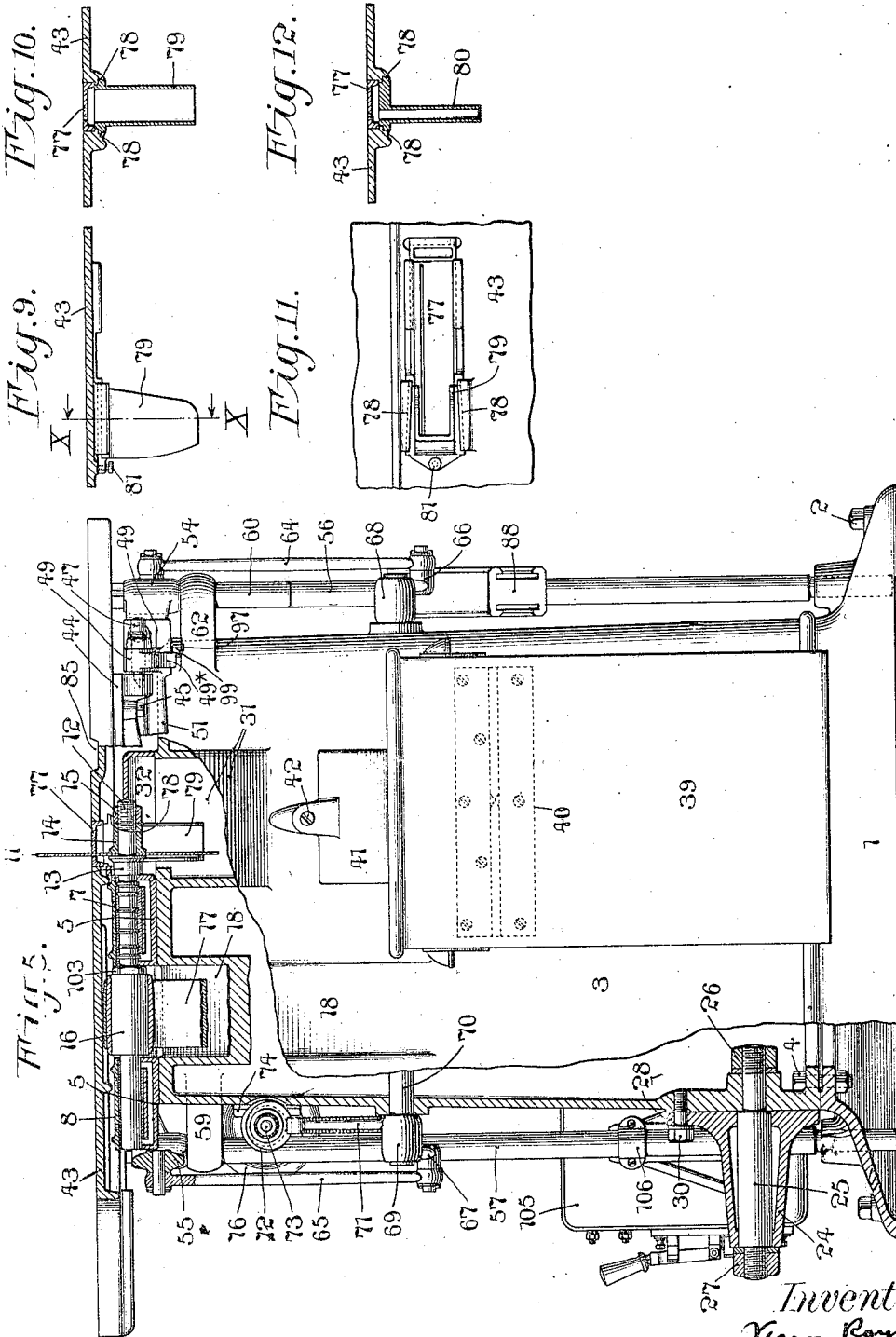


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5 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

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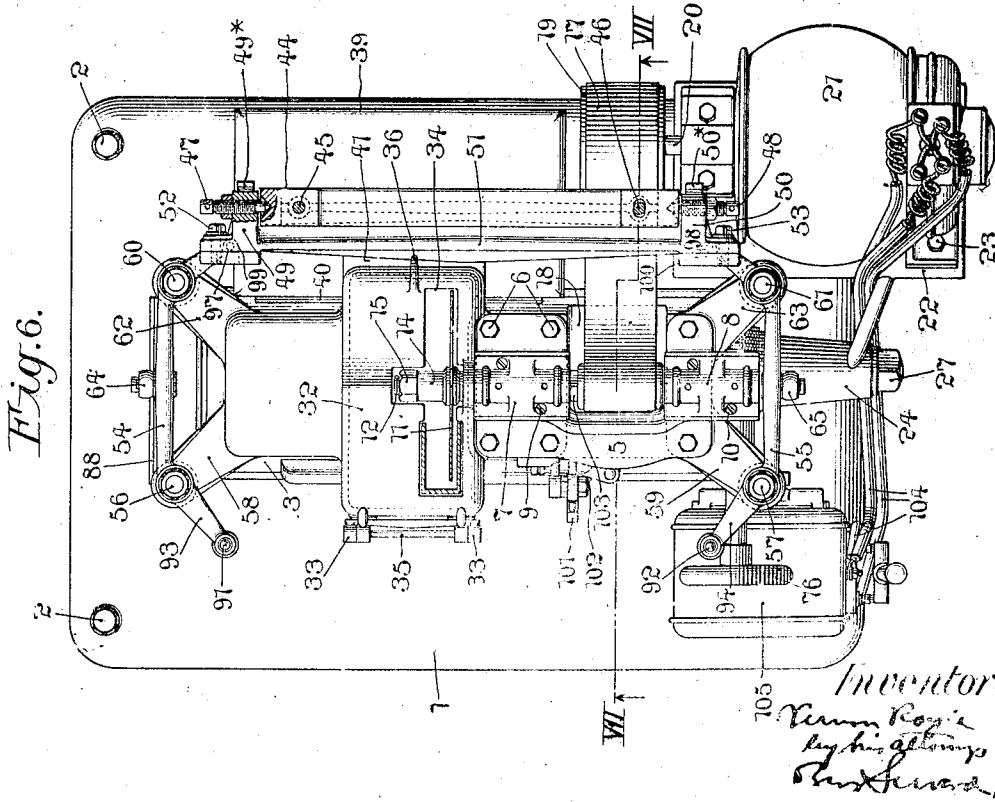
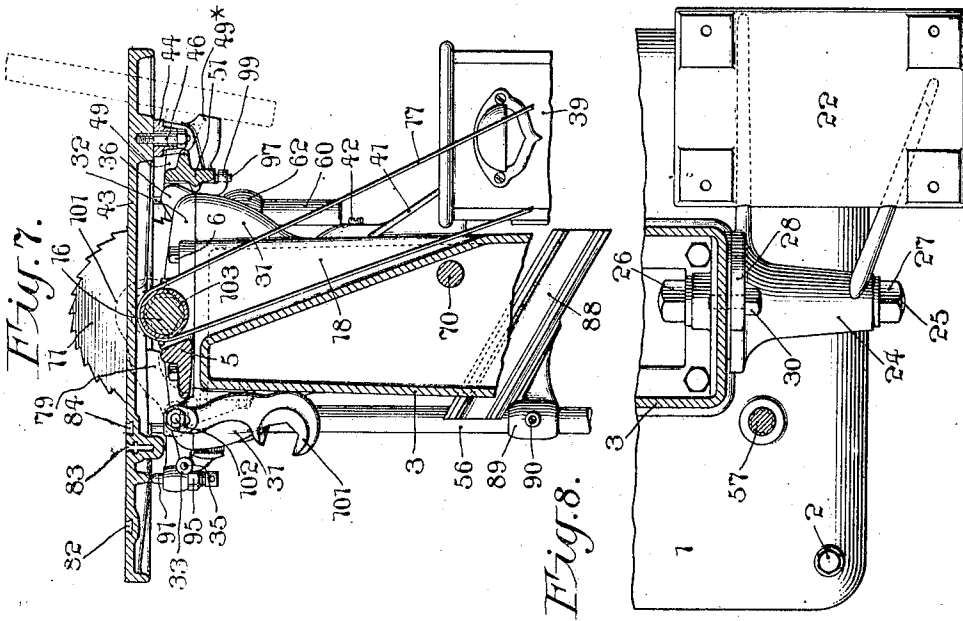


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5 SHEETS—SHEET 4.



Inventor:
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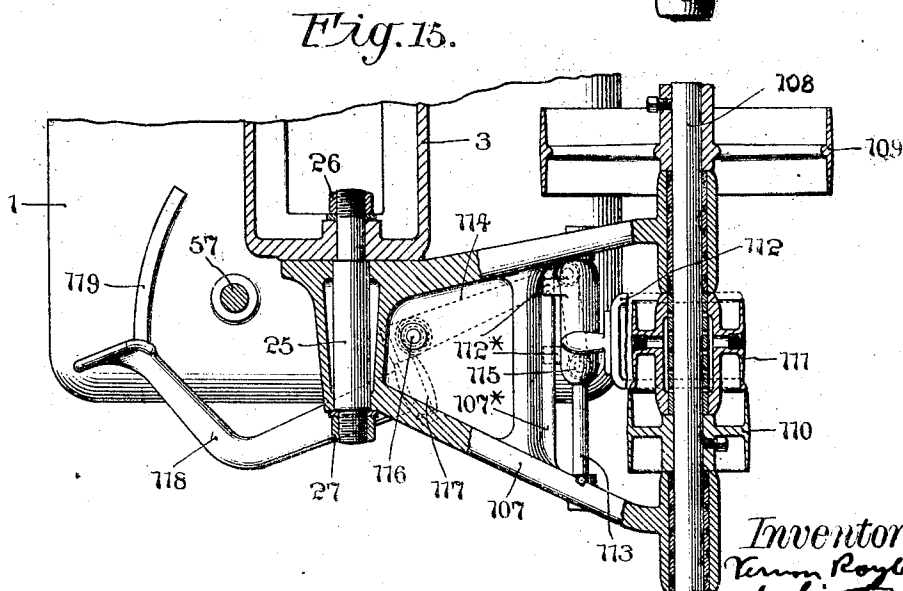
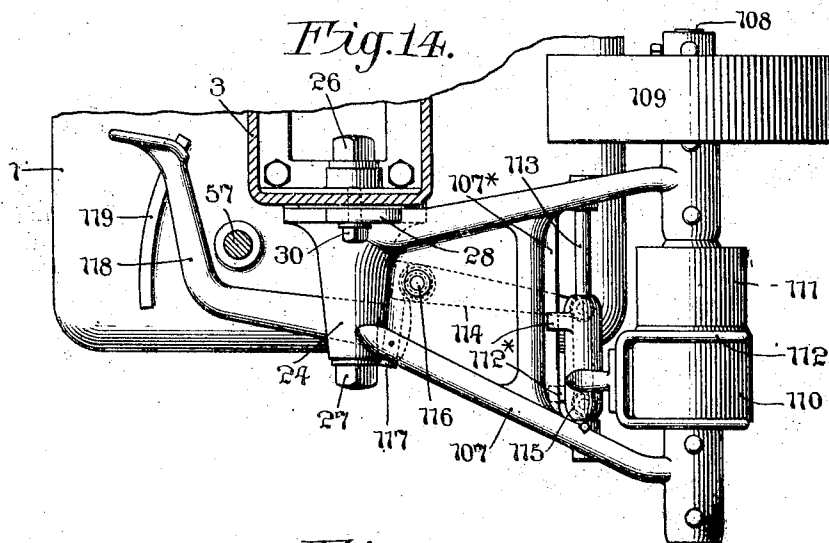
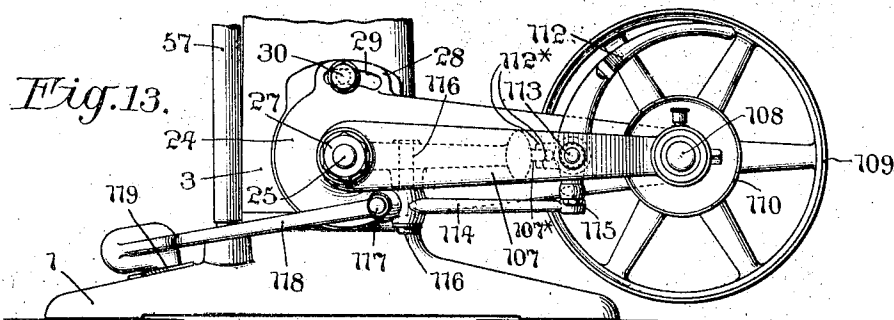
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POWER SAW.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 21, 1917.

1,387,869.

Patented Aug. 16, 1921.

5 SHEETS—SHEET 5.



Inventor:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

VERNON ROYLE, OF PATERSON, NEW JERSEY.

POWER-SAW.

1,387,869.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 16, 1921.

Application filed December 21, 1917. Serial No. 208,242.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, VERNON ROYLE, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Paterson, in the county of Passaic and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Power-Saws, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a power saw, with the object in view of providing such an apparatus which is rigid and compact in structure, is adapted to a wide range of usefulness, and in which the work table and parts carried thereby are fitted with means for setting and maintaining the same in different and accurate adjustments with respect to the saw.

Another object consists in providing certain improvements in the form, construction and arrangement of the several parts whereby the above named and other advantages may be effectively attained.

A practical embodiment of my invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, in which,

Figure 1 represents an elevation in perspective of the complete apparatus.

Fig. 2 represents a similar view taken from a different angle.

Fig. 3 represents a side elevation, partly broken away, the work table being shown in one position in full lines and in another position in dotted lines.

Fig. 4 represents a vertical section.

Fig. 5 represents a rear elevation, partly in section.

Fig. 6 represents a top plan view partly broken away, with the work table removed.

Fig. 7 represents a detail vertical section through the upper part of the apparatus, taken in the plane of the line VII—VII of Fig. 6, looking in the direction of the arrows, certain parts being shown in one position in full lines and in another position in dotted lines.

Fig. 8 represents a plan view of the motor supporting bracket, showing its means of attachment to the main pedestal.

Fig. 9 represents a detail section, partly in elevation, of the chip deflector and its supporting means.

Fig. 10 represents a section taken in the plane of the line X—X of Fig. 9, looking in the direction of the arrows.

Fig. 11 represents a detail inverted plan view of the parts shown in Fig. 9.

Fig. 12 represents a view similar to Fig.

10, showing a different form of chip deflector.

Fig. 13 represents a detail elevation of the lower part of the apparatus, showing the countershaft and associated mechanism constituting a modified form of drive.

Fig. 14 represents a plan view, partly in section, of the parts shown in Fig. 13, and

Fig. 15 represents a horizontal section, partly in plan view, showing the said parts in a different position.

Referring to the preferred form shown in Figs. 1 to 12, inclusive, the apparatus comprises a base 1 which may be secured to the floor or any other suitable support, by lag screws 2, in a well understood manner.

The main frame of the apparatus consists of a hollow pedestal 3. This pedestal may be composed of some appropriate material, such as cast iron, and is preferably formed of a single casting. It is fitted to be secured to the base 1 by suitable bolts 4.

The upper part of the pedestal 3 is calculated to receive a bearing box 5, which latter may be fixed in position by cap screws 6 (see Fig. 6). This bearing box 5 may also, if desired, be composed of cast iron, and it is designed to support the saw spindle bearings 7, 8, which are secured thereto by screws 9, 10.

From the foregoing construction, it will be seen that the saw is mounted directly upon the top of the main frame or pedestal, and that its bearings and spindle may be easily removed for repair or adjustment. This arrangement provides the advantages of rigidity and accessibility which are always desirable in apparatus of this class.

The saw proper is denoted by 11, and may be locked in position upon its spindle 12 by the cheeks 13, 14, the latter of which is actuated by a clamping nut 15 threaded onto the end of the spindle 12 (see Fig. 5).

The said spindle has an enlarged leather covered hub 16 which serves as a pulley for the engagement of the driving belt 17, which latter passes downwardly through a channel 18, (see Fig. 7), fashioned in rear of the main pedestal 3, and engages a drive pulley 19 that is fixed upon the end of a countershaft 20 which is connected, in the usual manner, with an electric motor 21 (see Fig. 6). The motor 21 is secured to a bracket 22 by suitable cap screws 23, and the bracket 22 is provided with a hub portion 24 that is rotatably mounted upon a

stub shaft 25 that is fixed in one side of the pedestal 3, near the lower part thereof, by a nut 26, (see Figs. 5 and 6). A nut 27 serves to hold the bracket hub on the stub shaft. The upper part of the hub 24 has a flange 28 in which is formed an arcuate slot 29 (see Fig. 3), which is fitted for engagement with a locking screw 30 that takes into the wall of the pedestal 3. As a result of the above construction, the locking screw 30 may be loosened, whereupon the weight of the motor and bracket will cause the latter to swing downwardly a sufficient distance to automatically tighten the driving belt 17. When in this position, the screw 30 may be turned to securely hold the parts.

The upper part of the main pedestal 3 is bulged both in front and rear, as clearly shown at 31 (see Fig. 4), in order to provide an enlarged portion adjacent to and conforming substantially with the lower part of the saw 11; and a skeleton dust cover 32 (see Fig. 6), is hinged, as shown at 33, to the upper front part of the bulge or large portion 31, so as to constitute a closure for the major part of the top of the said enlarged portion of the pedestal. This dust cover has an opening 34 which is designed to surround the saw 11, and it will be understood that the said cover is easily removable by taking out the hinge pintle 35, so that another cover having an opening 34 of different size may be substituted therefor as the nature of the material being operated upon may prescribe. In any case, the cover which is in position may be swung upon its hinge 33, by seizing the finger clip 36 in a well understood manner, so as to expose the parts below the saw when desired.

The part of the main pedestal 3, immediately below the bulge 31, has a pair of slanting ribs 37 (see Fig. 4) which extend rearwardly to a spout or chip chute 38, that projects downwardly from the back of the pedestal 3 and is arranged to enter an appropriate aperture formed in the chip box 39 that is removably secured to the pedestal 3 by complementary clips 40. A cover 41 is provided for the chute 38 and is fixed to the pedestal 3 by a screw 42. The ribs 37 are fitted to support a suitable partition such as a piece of wood 37*. This construction assists in the original casting of the pedestal, and enables the partition to be easily removed when worn. As a result of this arrangement, the part of the pedestal which surrounds the saw 11 is formed in the shape of a funnel for receiving and projecting the chips and dust into the box 39. By having the chip box removably connected with the apparatus by the clips 40, I render its detachment for emptying a simple matter; and by securing at the rear of the pedestal, the device is made more sightly and the attachment of a suction hose, if desired, facilitated,

while the operative is in no wise hampered by the chip box or its attachments.

The work table is indicated by 43, and may be formed, as is customary, of a single casting of iron or other suitable metal, appropriately webbed for reinforcement. It is pivotally mounted at the rear of the main frame or pedestal 3, by a hinge member 44 (see Fig. 6), which is secured to the under side of the table by bolts 45, 46. This hinge member is engaged by trunnions 47, 48 which are threaded into lugs 49, 50, integrally formed upon a bar 51 that is secured, by means of cap screws 52, 53, to a pair of cross-heads 54, 55. The lugs 49, 50, are developed into stops 49*, 50*, for limiting the swinging movement of the table 43.

The cross-heads 54, 55, are bored for engagement with through-bolts 56, 57, which are telescoped into the front part of the base 1 at each side of the pedestal 3, and also pass through arms 58, 59, integrally formed with the said pedestal near the top thereof. The said cross-heads 54, 55, are also traversed by guide rods 60, 61, which project downwardly and are fitted to reciprocate in arms 62, 63, that are integral with the upper part of the pedestal 3 and are similar to the arms 58, 59. At the center part of each cross-head 54, 55, a pitman 64, 65, is connected, and the lower ends of said pitmen engage cranks 66, 67, (Fig. 5) that are formed integrally with the hubs 68, 69, rotatably mounted upon a cross-shaft 70 which is journaled in the walls of the pedestal 3. The hub 69 has a segment gear 71 integral therewith, which gear is enmeshed with a worm 72 that is fixed on the end of a shaft 73 mounted in a bearing 74 (see Fig. 1), which is secured to the side of the pedestal 3 by screws 75. A hand wheel 76 is fixed to the forward end of the shaft 73, and serves for the manual operation thereof.

It will be clear from the foregoing description that, by actuating the hand wheel 76, the segment gear 71 will be caused to swing arcuately, thereby turning the crank 66, and, through the shaft 70, also turning the crank 67. This simultaneous movement of the cranks 66, 67, similarly actuates the pitmen 64, 65, thereby raising or lowering, as the case may be, the cross-heads 54, 55, and hence the work table 43, and parts carried thereby. During this movement the through-bolts 56, 57 and guide rods 60, 61, will slide freely in the base 1 and bosses 58, 59, 60, 61. Thus, by operating the hand wheel 76, the work table 43, and hence the work resting thereupon, may be adjusted to any suitable height with respect to the saw 11, as the nature of the work may require.

In the work table 43 there is fitted a throat-plate 77 which is appropriately slotted for the passage of the saw 11 there-

through. The under side of the table, immediately below the throat plate 77, is provided with a pair of dovetailed grooves 78 that are designed to receive corresponding parts formed upon chip deflectors 79, 80, whereby the latter may be removably set in position beneath the throat plate and thus adjacent one edge of the saw. Thumb screws 81 are fitted in the chip deflectors 79, 80, for locking the same in operative position. The two chip deflectors 79, 80, are secured in position in the same manner and operate in the same manner. The only difference is that one is wider than the other as the character of the material being operated upon may require. From the inverted plan view shown in Fig. 11, it will be seen that the grooves 78 converge rearwardly with the result that the selected chip deflector may simply be slid into the said grooves until it automatically comes to a stop in the proper relationship with respect to the saw, at which point it may be fixed by the thumb screw 81:

When the table 43 is lowered into operative position, as shown in Fig. 4, it will be observed that the chip deflector extends downwardly into the bulge 31 so as to insure the projection of the chips or dust into the said part of the pedestal 3 and to impart to the same the proper direction of movement for ejection through the chute 38. The upper surface of the work table 43 has suitable grooves 82, 83, 84, 85, formed therein for the reception of dimensioning, beveling and mitering gages. The dimensioning gage is denoted by 86, and is shown in Figs. 1 and 2 as fixed in operative position on the work table. This gage is of the form and construction shown and described in my copending application Serial No. 25063, filed April 30, 1915, and hence it will not be herein described, as its construction is not a part of the invention herein set forth.

The beveling gage and the mitering gage which I contemplate using with this apparatus are of the form and construction shown respectively in my applications Serial No. 140,590, filed January 4, 1917, and No. 140,589, filed January 4, 1917, and hence they will not be shown and described herein as their structures constitute no part of the present invention.

Suitable means for actuating the dimensioning and beveling gages, with micrometer mechanism for regulating the same, is collectively denoted as 87 in Fig. 1. The construction of this means is clearly shown and described in my said copending application Serial No. 25063, filed April 30, 1915, and therefore it will not be shown in detail or described herein, as its specific construction forms no part of this invention.

In order to accommodate the gages which are not in use, and to suitably support them

in convenient position, I provide a double rack or holder 88 (Fig. 2), which is secured to the through-bolt 56 by a collar 89 and set screw 90.

In addition to the mechanism already described for vertically adjusting the work table 43, and parts carried thereby, as a whole, I provide means for elevating or depressing each corner of the said table, for moving the table laterally with respect to the saw, and for swinging the table in a horizontal plane. The mechanism for elevating and depressing either front corner of the table consists of pins 91, 92, (see Figs. 3, 4, 6 and 7) which are threaded into extensions 93, 94, that are integral with the cross-heads 54, 55 respectively. Nuts 95, 96, may be provided for securing the pins 91, 92, in any desired position. For elevating or depressing either rear corner of the table 1, set screws 97, 98, are provided, and are threaded into lugs 99, 100, which are integral with the cross-heads 54, 55, respectively. These set screws 97, 98, bear against the under side of the bar 51 which supports the table 43, and vertical adjustment is permitted to either end of said bar, and hence to the table, by elongating the apertures in the said bar through which the cap screws 52, 53, pass, as shown in dotted lines Fig. 3.

The means for adjusting the table laterally with respect to the saw, consists of the pintles 47, 48, which may be rotated in opposite directions for accomplishing this purpose, the said rotation serving to move the hinge member 44 in either direction between the lugs 49, 50, a certain amount of play being allowed for this movement.

In order to swing the table in a horizontal plane, it is simply necessary to loosen the cap screw 46 and tap the table with a suitable implement in the desired manner. The elongated aperture in the hinge member 44 permits of this swinging movement and, when the desired adjustment has been attained, the cap screw 46 may again be set into locking position.

From the immediately preceding description, it will be seen that I have provided means for universally adjusting the table, and hence the work, with respect to the saw, for maintaining proper relationship between the saw and the gage supporting the work.

As a matter of convenience in the removal of the saw 11, I provide an end wrench 101 (Fig. 7) which is loosely hung at 102 on the front of the pedestal 3, in position to be swung over into engagement with the angled portion 103 of the saw spindle, for holding the same against rotation while the end wrench is used to loosen the nut 15, and while another saw is being adjusted or the same one replaced, and the said nut

15 again screwed home. The two positions of the wrench 101 are shown in full and dotted lines respectively, in Fig. 7.

It will be understood that the electric motor 21 will obtain its power from a suitable source (not shown), and I prefer to have it connected by means of wires 104 with an electric starter 105 which is secured to the through-bolt 57 by a pair of collars 106, which starter I also prefer to have of the construction shown and described in United States Letters Patent to Royle *et al.* 1032708, dated July 6, 1912, of which I am one of the patentees.

Referring to the modified form shown in Figs. 13 to 15 inclusive, the countershaft bracket, which is supported by the stub shaft 25, is of slightly different form from that shown in the preferred embodiment, and is denoted by 107. It is bifurcated and provided with bearings for receiving a countershaft 108, which has fixed to one end thereof a drive pulley 109 and also carries the customary fast and loose pulleys 110, 111, respectively, for engagement with a belt running from a suitable source of power, not shown.

Means is provided for shifting the belt, which means consists of a belt shifter 112 that is mounted to slide on a rod 113 which is fixed between the bifurcations of the bracket 107. Guide lugs 112*, formed integral with the shifter, engage a web 107* and serve to prevent the shifter from moving in a rotary direction on the rod, which rotary movement might tend to cramp the shifting lever. An articulated shifting lever 114 is pivoted to the said shifter at 115. It is also oscillatably fixed to a pin 116 which depends from the bracket 107. At this point a stud 117 projects laterally from the lever 114 for pivotally receiving one end of an operating pedal 118, the other end of which rests upon a track 119 upon the base 1. It will be seen that by shifting the pedal 115 laterally in one direction, the power belt will be engaged with the fixed pulley, and by reversing the position of the pedal, the said belt will be engaged with the loose pulley. This construction is designed to be used with my apparatus when it is desired to take power from an ordinary factory shaft.

It will be understood that various changes may be resorted to in the form, construction and arrangement of the several parts without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention, and hence I do not intend to be limited to the specific details herein shown and described except as they may be included in the claims.

What I claim is:

1. Apparatus of the character described comprising a main pedestal, a saw and its spindle, said spindle being provided with an

enlarged hub arranged to serve as a means for driving the spindle and saw, and a bearing box having bearings therein for the spindle located on opposite sides of the hub, said box being removably mounted on the top of the pedestal, whereby the saw, spindle, hub, bearing and box may be removed as a unit.

2. Apparatus of the character described comprising, a main frame, a work table supported thereon, a saw and its spindle mounted in the frame with the saw arranged to project through the table, and means for elevating or depressing either the front or rear of the table with respect to the saw and spindle.

3. Apparatus of the character described comprising, a main frame, a work table supported thereon, a saw and its spindle mounted in the frame with the saw arranged to project through the table, and means for elevating and depressing either the front or rear of the table with respect to the saw and spindle, and means for raising or lowering the table while maintaining a substantially horizontal plane.

4. Apparatus of the character described comprising a main pedestal, a saw mounted in the upper part thereof, the said pedestal being hollow and having formed integral therewith an enlarged portion adjacent the saw and substantially conforming to the contour thereof, and a skeleton cover for the enlarged portion, said cover having an opening therethrough for the saw.

5. Apparatus of the character described comprising a main pedestal, a saw mounted in the upper part thereof, the said pedestal being hollow and having formed integral therewith an enlarged portion adjacent the saw and substantially conforming to the contour thereof, and a hinged skeleton cover for the enlarged portion, said cover having an opening therethrough for the saw.

6. Apparatus of the character described comprising a main pedestal, a saw mounted in the upper part thereof, the said pedestal being hollow and having formed integral therewith an enlarged portion adjacent the saw and substantially conforming to the contour thereof, and a hinged skeleton cover for the enlarged portion, said cover having a removable hinge pintle and an opening therethrough for the saw.

7. Apparatus of the character described comprising, a main frame, a work table supported thereon, a saw mounted in the upper part of said frame and projecting through said table, and a chip deflector removably secured adjacent one edge of the saw, said deflector having a channel through which the saw travels.

8. Apparatus of the character described comprising, a main frame, a work table supported thereon, a saw mounted in the upper

part of said frame and projecting through said table, and a chip deflector removably secured adjacent one edge of the saw, said deflector having a curved channel through which the saw travels.

9. Apparatus of the character described comprising, a main frame, a work table supported thereon, a saw mounted in the upper part of said frame, a throat plate fitted in said table, and a chip deflector secured at one end of the throat plate adjacent the saw, said deflector having a channel through which the saw travels.

10. Apparatus of the character described comprising, a main frame, a work table supported thereon, a saw mounted in the upper part of said frame, a throat plate fitted in said table, and a chip deflector removably secured at one end of the throat plate adjacent the saw, said deflector having a channel through which the saw travels.

11. Apparatus of the character described comprising, a main frame, a work table supported thereon, a saw mounted in the upper part of said frame, a throat plate fitted in said table, and a downwardly projecting chip deflector secured at one end of the throat plate adjacent the saw, said deflector having a channel through which the saw travels.

12. Apparatus of the character described comprising, a main frame, a work table supported thereon, a saw mounted in the upper part of said frame, a throat plate fitted in said table, and a downwardly projecting chip deflector removably secured at one end of the throat plate adjacent the saw, said deflector having a channel through which the saw travels.

13. Apparatus of the character described comprising, a main pedestal, a work table supported thereon, a saw mounted in the upper part of said pedestal, the said pedestal being hollow and having an enlarged portion adjacent the saw, a throat plate fitted in said table, and a chip deflector secured at one end of the throat plate and projecting downwardly into the enlarged portion of the pedestal, said deflector having a channel through which the saw travels.

14. Apparatus of the character described comprising, a main pedestal, a work table supported thereon, a saw mounted in the upper part of said pedestal, the said pedestal being hollow and having an enlarged portion adjacent the saw, a throat plate fitted in said table, a chip deflector secured at one end of the throat plate and projecting downwardly into the enlarged portion of the pedestal, said deflector having a channel through which the saw travels, and a chip chute projecting from the pedestal below said enlarged portion.

15. Apparatus of the character described comprising, a main frame, a saw mounted

in the upper part thereof, a drive shaft mounted to swing on the lower part thereof, a driving belt surrounding the saw spindle and drive shaft, a motor for actuating the drive shaft, a bracket adjustably mounted on the frame arranged to receive said motor and drive shaft being mounted on an adjustable bracket on the frame for the purpose of regulating the tension of the belt, and means for locking the bracket to the frame.

16. Apparatus of the character described comprising, a main frame, a saw mounted in the upper part thereof, a stud projecting from the lower part thereof, a bracket pivoted on said stud, a drive shaft carried by said bracket, a driving belt surrounding the saw spindle and drive shaft, the said bracket being adjustable about the stud for the purpose of regulating the tension of the belt, and means for locking the bracket to the frame.

17. Apparatus of the character described comprising, a main frame, a saw mounted in the upper part thereof, a stud projecting from the lower part thereof, a bracket pivoted on said stud, a drive shaft and motor for actuating the same carried by said bracket, a driving belt surrounding the saw spindle and drive shaft, the said bracket being adjustable about the stud for the purpose of regulating the tension of the belt, and means for locking the bracket to the frame.

18. Apparatus of the character described comprising, a main pedestal, a saw mounted in the upper part thereof, the said pedestal being hollow and having a chip chute formed integral therewith and projecting therefrom, a cover for the projecting portion of the chute, and a closed chip box secured to the pedestal in communication with the projecting chip chute and cover.

19. Apparatus of the character described comprising, a main pedestal, a saw mounted in the upper part thereof, the said pedestal being hollow and having a chip chute formed integral therewith and projecting therefrom, a cover for the projecting portion of the chute, and a closed chip box secured to the rear of said pedestal in communication with the projecting chip chute and cover.

20. Apparatus of the character described comprising, a main pedestal, a saw mounted in the upper part thereof, the said pedestal being hollow and having a chip chute formed integral therewith and projecting therefrom, a cover for the projecting portion of the chute, and a closed chip box removably secured to the pedestal in communication with the projecting chip chute and cover.

21. Apparatus of the character described comprising, a main pedestal, a saw mounted

in the upper part thereof, the said pedestal being hollow and having a chip chute formed integral therewith and projecting therefrom, a cover for the projecting portion of the chute, and a closed chip box removably secured to the rear of said pedestal in communication with the projecting chip chute and cover.

22. Apparatus of the character described comprising, a main frame, a cross-head carried by said frame, a work table supported thereon, a saw mounted in the frame to project through the table, said table being mounted for adjustment with respect to the saw in a horizontal plane, and means for elevating and depressing the cross-head and table with respect to the saw while maintaining the table in a horizontal plane.

23. Apparatus of the character described comprising, a main frame, a cross-head carried by said frame, a work table supported thereon, a saw mounted on the frame to project through the table, said table being mounted for adjustment with respect to the saw arcuately in a horizontal plane, and means for elevating and depressing the cross-head and table with respect to the saw while maintaining the table in a horizontal plane.

24. Apparatus of the character described comprising, a main frame, a cross-head carried by said frame, a work table supported thereon, a saw mounted in the frame to project through the table, said table being mounted for adjustment with respect to the saw arcuately in a vertical plane, and means for elevating and depressing the cross-head and table as a whole with respect to the saw.

25. Apparatus of the character described comprising, a main frame, a cross-head carried by said frame, a work table supported thereon, a saw mounted in the frame to project through the table, said table being mounted for adjustment with respect to the saw arcuately in a horizontal plane, means for adjusting the table with respect to the saw arcuately in a vertical plane, and means for elevating and depressing the cross-head and table as a whole with respect to the saw.

26. Apparatus of the character described comprising, a main frame, a cross-head carried by said frame, a work table supported thereon, a saw mounted in the frame to project through the table, said table being mounted for adjustment with respect to the saw in a horizontal plane, means for elevating and depressing the cross-head and

table with respect to the saw while maintaining the table in a horizontal plane, and guide rods engaging the cross-head and frame for governing the vertical movement of the table with respect to the frame.

27. Apparatus of the character described comprising, a main frame, a cross-head carried by said frame, a work table supported thereon, a saw mounted on the frame to project through the table, said table being mounted for adjustment with respect to the saw arcuately in a horizontal plane, means for elevating and depressing the cross-head and table with respect to the saw while maintaining the table in a horizontal plane, and guide rods engaging the cross-head and frame for governing the vertical movement of the table with respect to the frame.

28. Apparatus of the character described comprising, a main frame, a cross-head carried by said frame, a work table supported thereon, a saw mounted in the frame to project through the table, means for adjusting the table with respect to the saw arcuately in a vertical plane, means for elevating and depressing the cross-head and table as a whole with respect to the saw, and guide rods engaging the cross-head and frame for governing the vertical movement of the table with respect to the frame.

29. Apparatus of the character described comprising, a main frame, a cross-head carried by said frame, a work table supported thereon, a saw mounted in the frame to project through the table, said table being mounted for adjustment with respect to the saw arcuately in a horizontal plane, means for adjusting the table with respect to the saw arcuately in a vertical plane, means for elevating and depressing the cross-head and table as a whole with respect to the saw, and guide rods engaging the cross-head and frame for governing the vertical movement of the table with respect to the frame.

30. Apparatus of the character described comprising, a main pedestal, a work table vertically movable thereon, a saw mounted in the upper part of said pedestal, the said pedestal being hollow and having an enlarged portion adjacent the saw, and a chip deflector movable with said table when the latter is elevated so as to bridge the gap between the table and the enlarged portion.

In testimony, that I claim the foregoing as my invention, I have signed my name this fifteenth day of December, 1917.

VERNON ROYLE